Ordinance of 1787.

Resolved, That, looking to the teachings of the past, the duties of the present, and the hopes of the future, the North should affirm its opposition to the extension of slavery, without compro-mise and at all hazards; and that we, a portion of

mise and at all hazards; and that we, a portion of its people, here and now avow this as our solemn and settled purpose.

Resolved, That Joshua R. Giddings, with a fidelity which no power could seduce, a courage which no combination could awe, a foresight which no cunning could deceive, and an honesty which no art or temptation could shake, has stood wisely and truly by the right; and that we, freemen struggling for freedom, recognising fully his ability and devotion to the cause of liberty, amid taunt, reviling, and vindictive opposition, pledge ourselves to stand by him.

Resolved, That the action of President Taylor,

the resolutions of Mr. Clay, the declarations of General Cass, with the hypocritical resolution adopted by the Ohio Democracy at the late convention, prove that the leaders of both the old organizations are ready to sacrifice, and if let alone will sacrifice, humanity to party.

Resolved. That the perils of the hour show that

slavery is ready to blast free soil with its deadly curse, and that nothing but an instant, earnest effort on the part of freemen, can prevent the foul

and fatal not.

Resolved, That, in view of these facts, we urge upon the people, without distinction of party, to meet, as our fathers did in the olden time, in townships and counties, and by petition, remonstrance, and resolution, speak out, as freemen

LITERARY NOTICES.

A PLACE IN THY MEMORY. By S. H. De Kroyft. New York: John F. Trow. 1850. A BLIND MAN'S OFFERING, By B. B. Bowen. 2d edition New York, 1850

The circumstances under which Mrs. De Kroyft's beautiful little volume was written are best told by herself in her preface. "Three summers ago, I had perfect sight. I was in one short month a bride, a widow, and blind. Yet Providence has made it needful for me to do something to provide for myself food and raiment." The volume is made up of letters-genuine pas sages from a private correspondence of much fulness and beauty. It seems a complete and undisguised picture of the mind, during these three long years of sightless life. So severely trying an experience, met with such an earnest effort for resignation and cheerfulness, entitle the author to make this appeal to the sympathy of the public. Nothing is more instructive to those who are interested in the study of the mind through all its phases, or of more blessed use to those who must gather up their strength of heart against their own trials, than such passages of personal experience as are recorded here. The touching pathos of many portions is very pleasantly relieved h- animated accounts of scenes and occupations at the noble" New York Institution of the Blind." and some cheerful pieces of description addressed to various friends. It is delightful to find a spirit so apt to find "the soul of goodness in things evil," as is shown in the following: "Now that my task is ended, and my little book is going to the publishers, I have not an unpleasant memory connected with the whole affair. In the hurry of business, in the intricacies of law, and amidst of problems half solved, gentlemen have laid down their pens, read my prospectus, written their names, and paid their money; and often escorted me to the door, and saw me safely down to find others as kind as themselves." "Captains. railroad conductors, and all, instead of presenting me, where I would stop, &c. Ought not even the blind to be joyous and happy in a land so kind,

so free, as ours ?" In our hasty notice of Mr. Bowen's book a week or two ago, we fear we hardly did him justice, and are glad to say a word more in this connecness is the habitual, we might almost say the nor- prehension of the nature of that ultima ratio. mal, one; and we consider his book as very valuable from the amount of clear knowledge it conveys, and from the thought gathered in it and wrought into tangible, serviceable shape. Independent of his appeal to our sympathy, the author can afford to stand and be judged among the writers of the day. One whose stand-point is so wholly outside of our usual experience has many things to tell us which we should not know without such aid. We think his book would be rated higher for absolute merit, if a severer revision excluded many of the slighter sketches; though these are needful perhaps to a certain completeness Taken together, the two volumes exhibit two most interesting phases of mind, the different features of a like calamity endured with a common

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER. December, 1849. A very neat and agreeable miscellany, keeping sufficiently true to the declaration of its title-Professor Agassiz stands at the head of the com-

mittee who guarantee its character. CHRONIC DISEASES, especially the Nervous Diseases

Another of Fowler & Wells's publications; curious and claiming to be important chapter of the science before spoken of-the Ethics of Phys-

THE BANKER'S MAGAZINE AND STATISTICAL REGISTER Edited by J. Smith Homans. Boston. January, 1850

The editor's high reputation and the "figura tive style " prevailing in this close-printed and neat magazine, so powerful when used with a skilful hand, show this to be a most valuable publication to a business man. We believe it is considered indispensable to one who would be wellinformed on matters of trade and finance. Our own judgment is given of course at second hand.

THE RELIGION OF CHRIST AT WAR WITH AMERICAN SLA VERY, or Reasons for Separating from the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) By Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, Paster of the Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, O. Cleveland, 1849.

This discourse argues with much zeal and con siderable force against the old Presbyterian organization, from the point of view that slavery is condemned in the Bible. An interesting feature in it is the testimonies gathered in rebuke of slavery. backed by various eminent names. A large part of it is taken up with a history of the church action had on that subject in the communion referred

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE CHOLERA EXPLAINED, &c. By

Dr. White's observations appear to have been made very carefully, in the districts visited by the cholera in 1832 and 1849. His theory of the disease and its treatment proceeds upon his doctrine of the secretion of the nervous fluid by the brain, and the necessity of keeping the system oxygenated up to a certain mark. Hence his rules for diet, treatment, &c. We commend the pamphlet to those better capable than ourselves timating its merit.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS, their Origin and their Destiny. By

A spirited and well-directed assault upon the popular creed of Anglo-Saxonism and the newvamped destiny-philosophy ; which "conceit" the author traces rapidly through the series of conquering nations of the earth. The style of thought seems to be simple, sound, and manly; we wish we could say as much for the style of language.

I. OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH WITH ADDITIONS, &c. By V. Value. With asystem

interest to apply thereto the principle of the only regret that it was not in vogue twenty years sooner. French is nearly as indispensable to a reading man as to a traveller; and we are glad at the addition of this "Grammatical Synopsis," which enables one to acquire very rapidly a sufficient reading knowledge of the tongue But why does neither book contain a complete table of irregular verbs? This, and such like deficiencies, make them much less valuable for reference. We offer the suggestion to the next editor; for not all the dictionaries supply the want, A complete tabular Grammar, (or Accidence,) which could be had in half the space given to this Synopsis, would be of ten times the service. The book of Dialogues seems to be full and good-an excellent "Companion," we suggest, for an Atlantic voyage—perhaps something of a bore at home. However, to learn a language is work, not play. The Reader appears to be an interesting selection. One book of this sort is about as good as another. A hint ought to have been given of the history of these twenty-six men-at least the dates of their births, and some rude classification of

> DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS. ENGINE WORK AND ENGI-NERRING. Edited by Oliver Byrne. New York : Ap-

supply these defects.

All we wouch for is the neatness, cheapness and seeming completeness of this work. Its plan and intention are admirable; and we are assured, on what we consider the very high authority of one thoroughly conversant in these matters, that the Dictionary is all that it claims to be-an excellent and reliable work of reference. If a mechanic, we should put it first among the second department of tools-unless the furnishing of the brain goes even before the furnishing of the shop. *

THE CARAVAN, A COLLECTION OF POPULAR TALES. Translated from the German of Wilhelm Hauff. New York: Appleton. For sale by R. Farnham.

A very neatly printed and illustrated child's book, after the Oriental fashion, i. e., under guise of stories told to a tired caravan. The general style of adventure does not differ from most such books, and has not, apparently, the odd freshness of Hans Christian Andersen. We have not had an opportunity of submitting it to the final verdict of an intelligent child of the proper age; but have no doubt it would bear that test very

THE WAR WITH MEXICO REVIEWED. By A. A. Liver more. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. 1850. For sale by

Taylor & Maury. As is generally known, this essay obtained the very flattering testimonial of the prize offered by the American Peace Society. We are most struck with the untiring care and industry manifest in every page. Throughout all details, down to the aptness and reference of the numerous quotations found in it, each part seems to have been wrought with most scrupulous pains. The author's name is a guarantee for the work being honestly and conscientiously done. The high moral tone, and the clear, strong, emphatic language, put it high on the list of similar publications. If we were to take an exception to any thing in it, it would be to its apparent anxiety to make out a case, in every singular particular, against our Government; and its apparent unwillingness to see in war itself anything else than stairs, perchance directing my gentle guide where its crime and blood. These are matters of impression, or qualification, merely. The array of testimony in this essay is very striking. Almost their bills, inquired how they could best serve every more striking incident is preserved in the words of the original witness. For this labor, both the friend and enemy of peace should thank Mr. Livermore. He offers as many features needful to make up a picture of that event, as could easily be gathered in so small a volume. And as the Mexican war was a mere plaything and lullaby tion. Mr. B. has been blind from infancy; and to that civil contest which some men seem adjustwith a well-trained mind, and a surprising range | ing their nerves to look at calmly, we hope these of reading and information, has looked at things timely counsels from a legion of eye-witnesses

> CONSTANCE LYNDRAY, OR THE PERSONS OF Our general indifference towards religious novels and poor print has not been so far overcome as to enable us to speak confidently of the merits of this tale. From what little we know of it, we are not aware of anything in the thought or narrative that entitles it to special notice. As to its professed intention. "to illustrate the mischief done by the wily priesthood of Rome," we submit that fictitious illustration proves nothing but the author's prepossession, and effects nothing but an increase of prejudice on either side. The author says that the "facts" occurred within a few years; but he does not state what are the facts-his argument in the connection being to vindicate the use of fiction.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD. By D. J. Browne. Large

Text and illustrations are very neat. The reading matter has some curious erudition, and seems to comprehend a very full account of the matter. We believe this is the standard work in this line-of the highest authority, and the best for a practical hand-book. Its price is seventyfive cents; in cloth, a dollar.

THE UNION ANTI-WILMOT-PROVISO MEETING

IN PHILADELPHIA. MESSRS. BROWN, CADWALLADER, PAGE,

WILMINGTON, February 23, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : I attended the "Union Meeting" of the Hunker Democracy, held last night in the Chinese Museum, in the city of Philadelphia. It was a crowd, indeed-for those who were called were present, and perhaps quite as many more who were not called. The meeting was to be a curious one, and curious people went in great numbers to see the show. The *Penasylvanian*, edited by the rejected Mr. Forney, had been for weeks cooking up a crisis for its own purposes, and seducing the patriotism of the party, to sustain its devotion to Southern slavery. The Tones, the other Demo-cratic paper of Philadelphia, took an attitude of brave and bold resistance to the movement, and so the interest and importance of the meeting was

deepened by every circumstance attending it.

The chair was occupied by Charles Brown,
Esq., late member of Congress, and the object of
the meeting was stated by him, by reading a
printed address, prepared, he said, to prevent mistake and misrepresentation. The proceedings, embracing the resolutions and speeches which I

printed form, will come to you in your exchanges, and you will notice them as they deserve. I have a word to say about the meeting, induced by impressions received at it. Excuse the man-ner—the lack of method—which great haste and

other embarrassments impose upon me.
It was a democratic meeting. Its managers were
Brown, Forney, and Page!—men who keep no Brown, Forney, and Page!—men who keep no terms with conscience or constancy, in their prestitution to the aristocracy which claims men for property, and makes the laborer a commodity. Brown, in his opening address, took the pains to reproach the North with its whiskey insurrection and its Shay's rebellion, and affirmed, in flattering contrast, that no armed bands had ever been required to control insurrection in the South. He charged the North with studied, and persevering, and intolerable aggressions upon the peace and and intolerable aggressions upon the peace and rights of the South. He excused the call of the meeting for omitting Southern fanaticism from the objects of its denunciation, on the ground that we must first take the beam out of our own eye, &c. The nullification of South Carolina somehow did not affect the devotion of the South to the Union, because it was the action of only a single State; because it was the action of only a single State; but now, all the slave States, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, are united in one determination to secede, if the Witmot Proviso is pushed upon them; and, somebow or other, this fact did not sensibly affect the Southern devotion to the Union. It was not exactly in that connection that it was urged; it was in the bugbear department.

some room to avow its love of liberty. It was rather too much, even for Mr. Brown, to denounce Free Soil plumply, without argument or explana-tion. Indeed, he and all the spectators who fol-lowed him were taught, by the applause which greeted every fine sentiment accidently uttered, that liberty is a great word, and Free Soil a great

fact, in the estimation of Democracy.

Another speaker was Colonel Page, ex-Post. naster, and ex-Collector of the Port, and by all master, and ex-Collector of the Port, and by all the tender reminiscences of past favors, and all the hopes of future ones, bound to "the Party." From him we had the "democracy" of a patriotic speech done up brown. He was born a Democrat—was brought up a Democrat—had "four-tished" as a Democrat, and didn't want to be anything else but a Democrat. thing else but a Democrat. The magic word had from him its full force and virtue. In this respect his exordium reminded me of the pro-ceedings of the meeting in Lancaster city, something more than twenty years ago, at which the Hon. James Buchanan was made a Democrat. They began thus (I quote from memory): "At a cratic meeting of the Democratic of the truly Democratic county of Lancaster, held at the Democratic Gardens, the following Democratic resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Democracy then present." One hundred and forty-four times the words Democratic, De-mocracy, and Democrat, occurred in that cere-mony of Democratizing James Buchanan. A rather liberal allowance of the article, you will their works. So we reserve ample commendation for the next edition, which will doubtless allow, but then it was a hard case, and it took a good deal to do it, you know.

Colonel Page was bountiful and brave as usual in avowing his own democracy, and he told us he would be the same thing if he stood alone against thousands; and then he proceeded to explain the enormity of the Wilmot Proviso on the pattern thought of co-partnership in business, where all the stock is put in in common, and entitled to equal advantages in the mutual trade. He spoke of four partners. Himself—yes, himself—stood in the illustration for the owner of slaves; another man, not named, put in horses; another, cows; and a fourth, musty law books. Well, with the profits of the trade upon the original investment, a farm is purchased. The owner of the horses and the owner of the cattle turn in their cattle to graze, and they fatten well. The law-yer finds a shade tree, and comfortably pursues his studies under it; but, horrible to relate, when he Colonel Page, the Democratic partner, comes to turn in his negroes, the other partners tell him, "No you don't" The Colonel did not very fully elaborate the analogy; he did not argue the property question in humanity; he did not take pains to fasten attention upon that point; but the way the audience received the story, notwith standing the funny turn given to it, plainly indicated that the question of property in human flesh, is a question not well enough settled to bring it, for all possible purposes, within the

The Colonel showed some more of the courage of audacity in one point. He denounced the Democratic State Convention, held at Pittsburgh last year, as demagogues, and unauthorized intermeddlers in the question of the Proviso. That Convention used this language: "Esteeming it a violation of State rights to carry it (slavery) beyoud State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bonings beyond he present domain, nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress." This was unani-mously declared, and the candidate named by that Convention, Mr. Gamble, unequivocally gave his assent to the Wilmot Proviso, and was elected by a majority of near twenty thousand votes. The Democratic precedents crowd the statute hooks, and the political history of Pennsylvania is one long chain of testimony to the principles of free-dom in general, and the Proviso in particular. Colonel Page had the hardihood to pronounce one, the latest instance, a piece of demagoguery!
Mr. Tyler (son of the Ex-President) followed. Mr. Tyler is an orator, a poet, and a gentleman. I admired his style and his elecution, and I ad-He spoke of the "men who with honorable feelings are strongly opposed to the introduction of slavery into the Pacific Territories," and said distinctly and emphatically, that he, "for one, did sincerely hope that no slave, white or black, will ever be there." He spoke respectfully of "men who, either in our Legislatures or elsewhere, either by speech or otherwise, made bold and manly declarations of such sentiments, but who nevertheless, through all, are faithful to their country and their party." He pressed the avow-ed doctrines of the Northern disunionists upon the Free-Soilers unwarrantably; for, without exciples, he made use of such odium as might attach to the Disunion party, in his general attack upon

the Previso men.

His argumentative assault upon the Ordinance was, with all respect for the gentleman, a very decided failure. It was undemocratic, it was British, it was Federalist, it was consolidation, it was a violation of the right of self-government, it maintains the right of Congress to legislate for Territories not represented in its councils—and, in a word, he declared that the question is just that one upon which the war of our Revolution turned! It seemed strange to me that a man of Tyler's fine sense could not see the difference between legislating for Territories before their orphysical capacity for self-government, and over and against their will after they have acquired the conditions which nature and Constitutions alike require. A child's liberty is certainly not violated by parental authority, so long as in fact he needs direction and authority. It was still more astonishing that he should denounce that provision in the Territorial organizations which has been sanctioned in regular succession by every Democratic President of the Union, beginning with Washington and ending with Mr. Polk. That a British, Federal, undemocratic principle, which Jefferson, Madison, Monroe Jackson, and Polk, adopted and endorsed! Mr. Tyler gvershot

imself.
I left the meeting before its adjournment. The thing was getting heavy; from the beginning it wanted spirit; there was no element of power in it. Democrats on their marrow bones, trying to propitiate their masters, are not in the attitude

for vigorous action.

During all that night, I heard not one word for labor; not a word for man against capital; not one live word for the oppressed of any color or condition. The assemblage was held to conciliate power, capital, and aristocracy. It was based upon an acknowledged FEAR; its avowed purpose was compromise. The proud spirit of Democracy was bowed into the attitude of begging, and its aggressive reforming spirit sunk to the tone of its

My own opinion is, that the movement thus made will only induce more decided resistance to Slavery within the Democratic party North, and that the discussion which it must awaken will tend to the final establishment of the right. W. E. made will only induce more decided resistance to

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIPAX. Feb. 23, 914 P. M. The steamship America arrived a few minutes since, from Liverpool. She sailed thence on the

Since the sailing of the last steamer, Parliament has met, the Queen's speech has been delivered, and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of ministers have been developed.

Both Houses of Parliament were opened by proxy on the 3 ist ult, when the speech from the throne was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

We applied a support of the document. We subjoin a summary of the document :

After lamenting the death of the late Queen Dowager, and stating in the usual terms that they are at peace with all foreign Powers, it says, on the subject of the Turco-Russian question, differences of a serious character arose between Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of the considerable number of persons who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial Porte have fortunately removed any dangers to the peace of Europe which have arisen out of the differences. Her Majesty, having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts to those of the Government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist, by the employment of her good offices, in effecting an amicable settlement of those difficulties in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

The royal speech then goes on to state that the Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of

The royal speech then goes on to state that the Governments of America and Sweden had evinced their desire to cooperate with Great Britain on the subject of the repeal of the navigation laws; and, after alluding to some local topics, it then gives a death-blow to the advocates of monopoly of the article of food, as follows:

of the article of food, as follows:

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you on the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty generally laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress; but it is a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the comforts and necessaries of life which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon a great body of her people and country." Volume 1 of the argument that this alarm was employed, which makes quite a difference in the effect of it upon those who allow the speaker to draw all the year. It was indebted to him for his explanation of the call. It was not, according to him, to oppose the form the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, in many parts of the Kingdom, have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land. Her Majesty has observed the complaints which, which makes quite a difference in the effect of it upon those who allow the speaker to draw all the conclusions, as well as to furnish all the arguments. It was indebted to him for his explanation of the call. It was not, according to him, to oppose the free-Soilers, but the functional Free-Soilers, who have each of the Union. By fair construction, then, it was Garrisonism, and not Van Burenism, that the people of Philadelphis were invited to denounce. Mr. Brown felt the necessity of compromising so far as to leave the natural in-

and tenant

"In conclusion, her Majesty hopes and believes that by combining liberty with order, by preserv-ing what is valuable and amending what is defec-tive, the Legislature will sustain the public institutions as the abode and the shelter of a free and happy people."

As anticipated, from the movement recently going on for the revival of the protective duties on corn, an amendment to the address from the Houses of Parliament was moved in the Commons by Sir John Folope, and in the Lords by Lord Standbrooke. The amendment was to the follow-

We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty, that in many parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in Irelank, the various classes of your Majesty's subjects connected with the cultivation of the soil are laboring under severe distress, mainly applicable, in our opinion, to recent legislative enactments aggravated by the pressure of local taxation." This amendment was lost in both Houses by

The new navigation law is working well; the ports are well filled, and ship building was never more brisk than at present. It is announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be about two and a half millions plus this year. The ministers have not yet avowed the line of policy they mean to pursue in regard to the North American Colonies; but it is pretty well understood that, should those Colonies desire either to become independent States, or to annex themselves to the United States of America, no opposition will be offered by Great Britain to their so doing. This feeling is grounded upon the fact that these Colonies were self-supporting ones. One of the most astounding projects of the age, throwing the American prospectus for a sab-marine telegraph from New York to the Isle of Wight into the shade, has just been announced in London—the formation of a railway from Calais to Mooltan, in the midst of India—distance, thirty-eight hundred miles, cost £36,000,000. The efforts of the friends of courses, reference are beginning to be friends of currency reform are beginning to be felt, and it is expected that before long a change

Intelligence from Ireland is still more heartrending. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders are more depressed than in the first of her sufferings. The tide of emigration to the United States has again set, but, unfortunately for the eople, this means is not left now to escape from local tyranny and destitution.

in the value of the precious metals will be ef

FRANCE. Serious Disturbances in Paris.—On and since Monday, Paris has been in a state of siege, in consequence of a series of disturbances created by the mob of Rue St. Martin and St. Antoine. Beyond the fact of this riot, the French news is not generally of much importance.

PARIS. Thursday night. The city is quiet. The police are stationed at ich of the trees of liberty as are standing, and do not allow loiterers to congregate there. No fears of further disturbances; and great colliance is placed on the energy of the Government.

sales reached 700 bales, and prices unchanged.

TURKEY. The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, are confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

SWITZERLAND. Austria has made a demand for the extradition of some Poles, who have taken refuge from the everities following the Hungarian troubles within the cantonments of Switzerland. The Swiss Government has refused to surrender the refugees, except in cases where it is clearly proved that the refugees have intrigued in politics, and otherwise misconducted themselves. In this posi-tion the cantonments are sustained by the French Government. England will also, it is supposed, ustain the Swiss in their position

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1850.

A bill was reported by Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on the Judiciary, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise with one whom a judgment had been recovered; which was passed, after a short debate. Mr. Foote moved that the lafter be admitted an usual to the floor of the Sonate Chamber, and (looking around) as he did not see his friend Pierce present, he trusted there would be no op-

The doors were accordingly thrown open, and the lobbies were soon filled with an "array of love and beauty," that was not by any means disregarded by grave Senators.

Mr. Clemens addressed the Senate upon Mr.

Clay's resolutions, in connection with the motion from the Senator of Missouri, [Mr. Benton.] He said Mr. Clay's resolutions would never effect a compromise—but they had deeply wronged the South. He had lived to see the prophecy fulfilled, that "the lion and the lamb should lie down together." He had never supposed that Thomas H. Benton and Henry Clay—the great "Expunger" and the great "Embodiment"— would ever be found acting in concert upon these important questions.

After such a union as this, we might be pre-

pared for anything. The Senator from Kentucky had abandoned the South long since—he had withdrawn his powerful influence from her agricultural interests, and had extended it in protec tion of Northern Manufactures. His compro-mise grants to the North everything they ask, and gives to the South nothing but what is al-

ready her own.

The most prominent question now to be settled is, whether California has power to form a Constitution. He contended she had not the power. He admitted their power to exclude Slavery, but there had been no Terrritorial Government in California, as there had been in all the States previously admitted—neither had there been a census taken of its inhabitants. It had always been held that a census should not only be taken under the direction of Congress, but that Congress should authorize the Convention held for the organization of a State Government—and further, if the old States were required to have a population of 75,000 inhabitants, Congress could not admit new States with a population of only 50,000—and before California could be admitted she must show that she has within her boundaries the number of inhabitants required by the old States, to entitle her to a Representative. The people who had taken upon themselves to form a Government there were not residents, and had no

intention of settling permanently there.

Mexicans, Indians, and alventurers from all parts of the world, had crowded in there in search of gold, and while holding a temporary residence only, they had assumed the power of establishing a permanent State Government.

The admission of California would be an Anti-

Slavery triumph, not achieved by direct enact ment here, but by the aguation for the past two years in the holls of Congress, and by the Northern press, in their pulpits and Conventions. All this ex-citement had prevented slave-oreners from emigrating

By admitting California, the principle that a party shall not take advantage of his own wrong? would be violated. He preferred the Wilmot Proviso should be passed, rather than have the same purpose effected in this clandestine

He had rather die by the hand of the robber on the highway, than by the assassin who strikes

The Senator from Kentucky was wrong in supposing that a compromise was necessary. The Constitution was a compromise, and the South was willing to abide by it. They had already made a compromise, in which they gave up one-half their own rights, and there was still another call of compromise—and this demand would still continue, until the South had yielded

everything.

There was a remedy for all this, although perhaps a severe one. The South were not like Lazarus at the rich man's door, but they had rights, and they would maintain them. The

stincts of Democracy a little liberty to enjoy, and some room to avow its love of liberty. It was the laws regulating the relation between landlord This was the last time he should ever appear again in This was the last time he should ever appear again in the Halls of Congress—he had been almsed on all sides, nd had been broken down for declaring his opinions.

Mr. Clay, after replying in a complimentary manner to the sentiments expressed by the Sena-tor from Michigan, turned to Mr. Clemens, and good humoredly remarked that the Senator had mpared him and the honorable Senator dissouri to the lion and the lamb -he was fearful he should not make a very quiet lamb, and he certainly had no ambition to be a lion-[laughter on the floor and in the galleries]—and he would aquire of the Senator, which of the quadrupeds he intended to compare him with?

Mr. Clay suggested to the honorable Senator, Lord Bacon's maxim, to learn the facts before he ventured upon an assertion. He asked what evi-dence the honorable Senator had of any "scheme" between himself and the Honorable Senator from Missouri? Had he a right to speak of the cir-cumstance that the honorable Senator had come around to his seat and held a private conversation ith him, and from that infer that a combination had been formed between them?

He protested against members drawing any in-

ferences or suspicions from the fact that other members were seen conferring together, either upon public or private matters. In reference to California, he said the only question now for Congress to determine is whether their Constitution is republican or not.

He had heard with great surprise an honorable Senator declare that the South would, in case the

North pursued a certain course, adopt such and measures, "regardless of consequences." How could any man, with respect to himself, to his race, his religion, and his God, take any step regardless of consequences."
Mr. Clemens said the honorable Senator had

arraigned him for commenting upon his actions. He believed it the right of every American citizen to comment upon every public act of every Mr. Clay, (interposing) Certainly; but not on

their private intercourse.

Mr. Clemens reverted to the " Nicholson Lef-

ter? The explanation given by the honorable Senator to his letter was different from that given t by his friends in Alabama. Mr. Yancey and others had been read out of the Democratic party for construing it as the Senator does himself. Mr. Davis of Mississippi remarked that he had out the same construction upon the letter as the norable Senator had just given it.

Mr. Foote spoke nearly an hour in reply to portions of Mr. Clay's remarks in reference to the combination which Mr. Foote suspected was ing formed between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay. While he felt no desire to play the Paul Pry, or to disclose the secrets of others, yet he should at all times and in all places not only declare his sentiments frankly and fully if the public good required it, but when incidents occurred before his eyes, which he felt were full of meaning and importance, he should openly declare and comment upon them.

He reviewed the course Mr. Clay had pursued

in years past upon the Slavery question. He read from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay in liance is placed on the energy of the Covernment.

Sing their abolition policy upon the South, and pened at 96f. 15c.—closed at 96f.

HAVES COTTON MARKET.—On Thursday, the entire South felt at the stand Mr. Clay had taken in favor of "their enemies." He repeatedly declared that Mr. Clay's emancipation letter and his recent resolutions and done more to hasten the ruin of the South, and to encourage and strengthen the Northern incendiaries, than all the legislation and all other influences put togeth-

er for the past ten years.

Mr. Clay replied briefly—saying that he had no objection to his public acts being criticised, and his public life reviewed, but he did not wish suspicions to be cast upon him, nor his private in-tercourse invaded. He said he did believe he

was the best abused man in the country.

Mr. Cass, (manifesting a good-humored sympathy.) With one exception.

Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had been bitterly denounced by the abolitionists, who, fearing he would not have the benefit of their castigations, would actually send their papers containing their articles to him-[Mr. Cass, interposing. "I have a bushel of them, and I can furnish the honorable Senator when he has a demand for hem" |-and the South too denounced him as an Abolitionist. He had heard something said about Enemies! he knew no enemies! We were all brothers, and let us all be united as one great family in preserving union and harmony

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1850. stitution of California, with instructions, &c., and addressed the Senate till he gave way with sed the Senate till he gave way, without concluding, to a motion to adjourn. The

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

An unimportant debate arose upon a report from the Committee on Commerce, in relation regulation of the Mint of the United States. After the morning hour, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Bay of Missouri got the floor; and after making some remarks in relation to the Presidential contest of 1848, and to the present ystem of collecting the revenue, he proceeded ore particularly to the consideration of the subect before the House-California and its Consti-

in the House, the feeling that was displayed between the two sections of the country—the North arrayed against the South, and the South against the North. His principal ground of complaint was the refusal of the North to deliver up fugitives. Many of the States had actually made it felony for any person to arrest or aid in arrest-ing fugitive slaves. He read from a statute of Pennsylvabia, which provided that "any person and sending out of the State any negro or colored person living within the boundaries of this State," &c., should be deemed guilty of felony. [He had commented with considerable severity upon such commented with considerable severity upon such legislation, when a member from Pennsylvania arose, and stated that "that law had been passed at the special request of the State of Maryland—their Legislature having, through a committee, waited upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the encetment of such a law.—Laughter.]

But he should vote for the admission of California;

and in this declaration he presumed he should surprise many of his Southern friends, but he would say to them, Non-intervention had always been the Southern Democratic policy, and he should not give his vote or influence for the entire sub-

rersion of that principle.
[He read extracts from Mr. Calhoun's forme speeches, and also from resolutions of Southern Legislatures, as evidence of their uniform adhe rence to the non-intervention principle.

as a free State, and no power could keep it out. Public opinion and public custom required its admission. The Convention that framed the Constitution of California was composed of forty-eight members, of which twelve were natives twenty Northern men and sixteen Southern men Every member from the Southern States voted in favor of the article excluding Slavery from the State.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania followed in a speech which will be reported in our next.

Mr. Buel of Michigan addressed the House for an hour upon the recognition of Hungary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1859. A bill was reported from the Committee upon Public Expenditures, granting 160 acres of the public domain to heads of families and widows of permanent occupants of territory. After consider rable debate, it was ruled out of order.

Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Bissell of filinois addressed the House pon the Slavery Question, in a speech that will be given in full hereafter.

Mr. Winthrop next obtained the floor, and after waiting some minutes until order was restored, he proceeded to address the House, and occupied the

proceeded to address the House, and occupied the most of the hour in personal explanations and in replying to charges made against him by the Abolitionists in general, and Mr. Root in particular. He said he had remained silent thus far, during the session, for various reasons. He had waited until the storm that had raged and howled so fearfully had somewhat subsided, and had rights, and they would maintain them. The honorable Senators from Michigan and Kentucky had pictured the horrors of war that would follow disunion. There was no need of thisthey could separate peaceably. "Let there be no war between thee and me, and between thy herdsmen."

So fearfully had somewhat subsided, and had waited patiently until the cool and calculating voice of the North might be heard. It had seemed to be the settled purpose of certain gentlemen of that House to drag him into debate, whether he would or no. He had scarcely arrived at this Capitol, when he found he was assailed by the Democratic journals as an Abolitionist; and on war between thee and me, and between thy herdsmen and my berdsmen."

THE NICHOLSON LETTER.

Mr. Cass said the Senator had alluded to his speech on the Wilmot Proviso, and had declared that he dealt only in "general principles." He would say, in reply to the honorable Senator, that in that speech he had two objects in view. One was to show that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional; and the other, if it was constitutional; and the other, if it was constitutional, it was inexpedient. He replied to the charge of the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] of inconsistency—and if any one had mistaken the terms of the Nicholson letter, it was not his fault.

He spoke at considerable length, and upon the present state of the Union. He said he was tired and heartily sick of the cries of "disunion," and the "wrongs of the North." It was impossible for the Union to be dissolved without war—and a war fierce and the Union, and destroy the very interests he is the consequences.

pretends to protect. He did not vote upon that resolution, because it would have been so convenient for the purposes of the honorable gentleman from Ohio to have had his name on record against the Wilmot Pro-eiso. The honorable gentleman would have found it a good defence in the little trouble he had fallen into in his own district for voting against him for Speaker; and he would use the language of the honorable gentleman from Ohio, spoken in reference to the Presidential election, "he thought it a game at best, and he neither wanted to cheat nor be cheated, and therefore he did not vote at all." If "the Wilmot Proviso was killed in the house of its friends," its death would lie at the door of the honorable gentleman from Ohio. There was a little squad in that House that pretended to be the special advocates of those great principles. He denounced in bitter terms the entire press of the Abolition party. He intended, at some future time, to speak more particularly upon the subject before the House, but he would

then take occasion to say, 1st. That he was in favor of the admission of California.

2d. That Slavery could not exist in the Territories without positive enactment, and he should oppose its extension.

3d. He thought the only compromise that could be effected was that recommended by the Presi-dent, and he should use his influence to sustain it.

COMGRESS.

Monday was petition day in the House, and the only thing of interest was the presentation of a petition by Mr. Giddings, for the dissolution | now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States: of the Union. It was rejected, only eight voting

Tuesday, the House resolved itself into Comnittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Millson of Virginia concluded his remarks on the Slavery Question. The Comnittee then rose, and the House adjourned at two clock, to attend the funeral of Gen. McNeil. The Senate went into Executive session Tuesday, and then adjourned at two o'clock, for the

Monday's proceedings we attend to in another

NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The number of slaves in the United States is nuch exaggerated in Congress. One member said, the other day, that it was four millions. General Cass, in the Senate, remarked that between three and four millions were held in bondage in this country.

The slave population in 1840 amounted ,487,355. Its ratio of increase from 1830 to 1840 was 24 per cent. Allowing the same ratio for the ten years ending in 1850, and the slaves at the end of three years will number 3,0084,320.

For reasons which we have not time now to so that it is probable the next census will show a slave population of not quite three millions.

From the Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce THE NICARAGUA QUESTION SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, February 22. It is perfectly certain that a treaty has been nade here between Sir Henry L. Bulwer and the Government of the United States, respecting the

Nicaragua question. A friend, on whom reliance can be placed, has seen the document, with all the official sianatures

It provides for the restoration of Tigre island to its former owners. It fails to recognise the proceedings of both Mr. Squier and Mr. Chatfield.

It also provides that neither England nor the United States shall exercise sovereignty or jurisdiction within the Central American States. It agrees that Greytown (late San Juan Nica-ragua) shall be a neutral or free port, as well as another port on the Pacific, at the western termi nus of the route.

It also provides that the canal shall be neutral and open for the investment and transit trade of all nations, under suitable regulations. It is said the treaty went out to England in the Europa.

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY VISITER .- Mr. Riddle, management of this paper, has withdrawn his name, and William Swisshelm takes his place. The paper has made itself widely felt; and this year, having secured Mrs. Southworth, Dr. Elder, W. H. Burleigh, and D. W. Bartlett, as contributors, it will be more interesting and useful than ever.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 9, 1850. Intelligence from the manufacturing districts still flattering, and late accounts from India warrant the anticipation of increased orders from

The money market is rather depressed. The bultion in the bank has slightly decreased. The rate of discount is from 2 to 21/2 per cent. Consols closed at 951/2 a 953/8 for money. ols closed at 95½ a 95% for money.

American securities are in fair request at

hat quarter.

steady prices. Buenos Ayres stocks have advan-COTTON MARKET.-During the previous fortnight, cotton had fluctuated, and, after various alterations in price, the market settled down to the quotations per Europs, viz: Orleans 71%, Mobile 7, fair Upland 7. Sales of the two weeks reached 99,500 bales, of which 96,000 American

were taken on speculation. The cotton market is depressed. Flour is not much inquired for, and prices have fallen from 1s. to 1s 6d. per bbl. on good brands. Indian corn has receded sixpence per quarter

on yellow, with the tendency still downward. The frost has disappeared, and continental ports are now shipping.

American Provisions.—The market has in Hacon, good new western, has advanced one of

two shillings per cwt.

Lard has again declined.

Pork is in demand, but at unchanged prices. beese, for low qualities, is much inquired for out no advance has yet been made.

Tallow is sixpense per cwt. lower. Freights are steady, but the demand is light. DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALT:MORE, February 25, 1850. The steamer's news had rather a depressing effect, and sales are 150 barrels Howard Street flour at \$46034, and 500 barrels at \$46236. No sales of City Mills. Sales of some very pretty white wheat at \$120. Sales of white corn at 48 a 50 cents, and yellow at 50 a 51 cents. Oats, 33 Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings at the scales reached The little obliders who then received the "Visiter" as a

cents, and scarce.

Beef Cattle.—The offerings at the scales reached only 670 head, of which 550 were sold to city butchers; balance left over. The stock very fair, and prices ranged from \$2.60 to \$3.75 or the hoof, equal to \$5.50 a \$7.25 net, and averaging \$3.25 gross. Hogs are selling at \$5.50.

A GIGANTIC BUSINESS.

There is in Boston a Tailoring Establishment that em ranches in every section of the country, and whose sale amount to more than half a million annually. Two expresses are constantly employed in carrying goods to the retail cus-tomers. OAK HALL, Buston, is the name of this large and flourishing Clothing House. It has risen to its present position by furnishing goods at a small profit.

DR. SHAW ON CONSUMPTION THERE is perhaps no disease, with which our country affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, that fell destroyer of the human race, CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family, if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which nature has provided for her children, and which solence has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering with this painful disease. In offering you a reme dy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfath and pecuniary motives, but we give you the deliberate sentimony of some of the most respectable physicians, that WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. William A Shaw, of Washington, North Carolina writes, under date of May 1, 1885, as follows: "I have heard of many cases of decided benefi THE WILD CHERRY

a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility and irritability to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prassic Acid may be had as a acadative on the constitution, without danger to the patient. Every one knew at he reputation of the Turpentine and Baltzm constituents in profractic course. The combi-Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,

Many improvements have been added, for the comfort accommodation of patients. This, together with the accommodation of patients. This, together with the accommodation of patients. This together with the accommodation of patients. This concess during six years of experience, snables Dr. Baels to give the assurance to the public that his establishment shall still door inset the patronage of those who may place themselves under his care.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Price one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., and Druggists generally, everywhere.

Le Looking over our Prospectus for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New Prospectus for 1850, which we here subjoin. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

B. BAILEY, SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

We hold-

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions:

That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the State That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under

he exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Oil World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extle

guish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmories,

impulse. He energies, alleys its good, and threatments re-That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the Perple, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further election of their United States Senators, changing the tern

of office from six to four years : That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half au ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our

edit of the People of the United States, to be domaine to Dis-ited quantities to actual settlers who are landless: That the homester rath to be exempt from sale or are. That restrictions on commerce among the several States

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the ben-

and between all nations, ought to be removed : That Congress ought to make due appropriations for im-provements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for

rights, while we respect the courtestes, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselyes, the credit of honest motives. Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the

spirit and policy.

We have lately completed such arrangements for the For-RIGH CORRESPONDENCE Of the Erg, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the Ample provision has been made for its LITERARY Du

PARTMENT. JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of Motern Reforms and Reformers, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical or Critical Essays.

list of Postical Contributors, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been Having thus made ample arrangements for the General particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tal

VING, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the

ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sendin

us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five All communications, on business of the Era or for publication, should be addressed to

GAMALIEL BAILEY.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH. A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR. The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive con panion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publi but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the school-room, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all erong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just

man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all. We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared

for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name-T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. in short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at

welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or onsin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy;

five copies for two dollars; or, every person forwarding us four names, with two dollars, shall be entitled to one copy it is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible. All communications mus-

be addressed to-MRS. M. L. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

TO INVENTORS.

TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United Nates or in foreign countries an it will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusped to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the ambscribers, without theorring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfectsafety by the Expresses. Rough sketches said descriptions can be sent by mail.

For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be postpaid.

pectfully related business.
Led business.
Letters must be postpaid.
Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
P. H. WATSON.
E. S. RENWICK.

JOHN W. NORTH,

A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

THE BROWNSVILLE WATER CURE ESTAB-Under the care of Dr. C. Baelz,